Data Science and Data Gathering

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	What is the primary function of data collection in the context of data science?	A. Data analysis B. Data retrieval C. Data generation D. Data Storaage
2	What type of data involves distinct, separate values that are countable?	A. Nominal data B. Discrete Data C. Continous data D. Ordinal Data
3	-------------- is the grahical represnetation of data through use of common charts, plots, infographics and animations.	A. Data cleaning B. Missing values C. Data visualization D. Data hiding
4	How can you organize data to make it easier to analyse.	A. By keeping it in a messy notebook B. By creating tables, charts, and graphs C. By writing it in long paragraphs D. By storing it in random files
5	What is the example of continous data?	A. Number of cars in a parking lot B. Height of students in centimetres C. types of fruits D. Shirt sizes
6	Which industry heavily relies on lot for supply chaain optimization and resource allocation?	A. Healthcare B. Finance C. Transporation D. Retail
7	------------ is limitation of big data.	A. Statistical data B. Unlimited growth of data C. Data visualiztion D. Predictive maintence
8	--------- is a structured or processsed collection of data usually associated with a unique body of work	A. Dataset B. Data base C. Data and information D. Information
9	Which big data technlogy is commonly used to store and preocess large datasets in a distributed manner?	A. SQL databases B. Relational databases C. Hadoop D. Data warehouses
10	------include the dtat which can only take certain values and cannot be further subdivided into smaller units.	A. Ordinal Data B. Referral data C. Statitical data D. Referral data
11	Which of the following best describes the concept of big data.	A. Data that is stored in traditional databases B. Data that is too small to be analyzed effectively C. Data that is characterized by high volume, velocity and variety D. Data that is only generted by social media platforms
12	Customer satisfaction level such as satisfied, dissatisfied and neutral are examples of .... data type.	A. Discrete data B. Numericla data C. Ordinal data D. Continous data
13	What is data	A. Processed information B. A list of observed events C. A collectionof numebrs only D. Raw facts gathered about things
14	What does data encryption do?	A. It automatically delet old data B. It speeds up internet connection C. It converts data into a code to prevent unauthorized access

15	What is the fist steps of data science progess.	A. Undrstanding the problem B. Data Cleaning C. Data analysis D. Data Collection
16	------------refer to the process of carefully examining and studing data to identify patterns, draw conculsios, or make the data meaningful	A. Data analytics B. Daa predictions C. Data set D. Data base
17	What is the primay purpose of data preprocessing in big data analytics.	A. To increase data storage costs B. To prepare raw data for analysis C. To eliminate the need for data visualization D. To reduce the volume of data
18	Which of the following is not one of the characteristics of bign data.	A. Veracity B. Validity C. Volume D. Velocity
19	Which of the following is an example of interval scaled attribute.	A. Age B. Weight C. Temperature in Celsius D. Hight
20	What is the primary challenge associated with traditional data processing techniques when dealing with big data.	A. Lack of storage capacity B. Limited availability of data visualization tools C. Inability to handle diverse data types and large volumes D. Slow processing speed